

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

With the latest Advices,



Foreign and Domestick.

From the London Chronicle, April 11.
To the PRINTER.

S I R,

THE propriety of taxing America by laws made here is frequently handled in public papers and pamphlets by writers who seem not well acquainted with the circumstances of that country, or with the points in dispute. Will you give me leave, through your paper, to offer some information that may be of use to them in their future discussions. The following positions are generally taken for granted:

1. That the colonies were settled at the expense of Parliament.
2. That they received their constitutions from Parliament, which could not be supposed to give away its own power of taxing them.
3. That they have been constantly protected from the Indians, at the expense of money granted by Parliament.
4. That the two last wars were entered into for their protection.
5. That they refused to contribute towards the expense of those wars.
6. That they are great gainers by the event of the last war.
7. That they pay no taxes.
8. That they contend the Parliament of Great Britain has no authority over them.

Upon these positions, assumed as facts, there has been much declamation on the unreasonableness, selfishness, ingratitude of the colonists (some have even used the word *rebellion*) and Government is urged to proceed against them by force of arms. Let us coolly consider these positions, one by one.

1. *That the colonies were settled at the expense of Parliament.* If we examine our records, the journals of Parliament, we shall not find that a farthing was ever granted for settling any colonies before the last reign, and then only for Georgia and Nova Scotia, which are still of little value. But the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York (as far as the English were concerned in it) New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, &c. were settled at the private expense of the adventurers.

2. *That they received their constitutions from Parliament, which could not be supposed to give away its own power of taxing them.* The charters themselves show that they were granted by the King; and the truth is that Parliament had no participation in these grants, and was not so much as consulted upon them. The right to the territory in America was supposed to be in the King, that is, so far as to exclude the claim of any other European Prince; but in reality was in the tribes of Indians who inhabited it, and from whom the settlers were obliged to purchase or conquer it at their own expense, without any expense to Parliament. But they settled there with the King's leave, promising him their allegiance, which they hold faithfully to this day.

3. *That they have been constantly protected from the Indians, at the expense of Parliament.* No grants for that purpose appear on our records, and the fact is that they protected themselves, at their own expense, for near 150 years after their first settlement, and never thought of applying to Parliament for any aid against the Indians.

4. *That the two last wars were entered into for their protection.* The truth is that the war with Spain, 1739, was occasioned by the Spaniards interrupting, with their guarda costas, the British trade, carried on indeed in the American seas, but in British ships chiefly, and wholly with British manufactures; it was, therefore, a war for the protection of our commerce, and not for the protection of the people of America. The last war began concerning the boundaries of Acadia, a country ceded to the Crown by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle; the lands in dispute belong to the Crown only, and to no colony or colonist whatever. Another motive was the security of the Ohio trade with the Indians, a trade carried on chiefly for account of British merchants, members of that company, and wholly with the manufactures of Britain, which had also all the skins and furs produced by that trade. It was, therefore, a British interest that was to be defended and secured by that war. The colonies were in peace, and the settlers had not been attacked or molested in the least until after the miscarriage of Braddock's expedition to the Ohio.

5. *That the colonies refused to contribute their share towards the expense of those wars.* The fact is that in the first war, upon requisitions from the Crown, the

colonies sent between 3 and 4000 men to join our army in the siege of Carthage; and in the last war they raised and paid 25,000 men, a number equal to those sent from Britain, which was far beyond their proportion. If we examine the journals of the House of Commons, we shall there find that their conduct was approved of by Government here; for every year during the war, a message came down from the Crown to this purpose. "That his Majesty being highly sensible of the great zeal and vigour with which his faithful subjects in America had exerted themselves in defence of his rights and territories there, recommended it to Parliament to enable him to make them some compensation, &c." The Parliament did accordingly grant 200,000*l.* yearly for that purpose, which his Majesty divided among the colonies in honorary gratuities; not to discharge their accounts; for they produced none, and their expense was ten times greater than the money returned to them. But if they had not in our own judgment done their share, and more, there could have been no room or reason for any payment, or any compensation.

6. *That the colonies are great gainers by the event of the last war.* There is to be sure a great extent of country conquered. It was however ceded not to the colonies, but to the Crown, which is now granting it away in large tracts to British Gentlemen. No colony has more landed property than it had before the war; and though it may be supposed the land the colonists had in possession was increased in value by being rendered more secure, the fact is otherwise; for it is in land as in other commodities, the greater the quantity at market the lower the price; so that the value of the old possessions is really diminished, instead of being increased. Plenty of money was indeed circulated in the colonies by means of the war, but this was a temporary advantage only; and by introducing habits of luxury and expense before unknown there, the money is not only all returned already to Britain, and with it what money there was before in the colonies, but has left them under a load of debt to the British merchants that they must now labour hard to discharge, besides the heavy publick debt incurred by the war itself.

7. *That the colonies pay no taxes.* There cannot be a greater mistake than this. They have their own civil and military establishments to support, and the publick debt just mentioned to discharge, for which heavy taxes are and must be levied among themselves. They are, besides, under great burthens that we are free from. Our ancestors in Britain have long since defrayed the expense of most of our publick buildings, churches, colleges, highways, bridges, and other conveniences, which are left to us as an inheritance. These our people who remove to America cannot enjoy, but as they extend their settlements are obliged to tax themselves anew for all such publick works; and all who know their circumstances, and the taxes they really pay, are and must be satisfied that those taxes, in proportion to the property in the country, are not only equal, but greater, than the taxes paid in Britain, compared with the property in Britain.

8. *That the colonies contend the Parliament of Britain has no authority over them.* The truth is that all acts of the British Legislature, expressly extended to the colonies, have ever been received there as laws, and executed in their courts, the right of Parliament to make them being never yet contested, acts to raise money upon the colonies by internal taxes only and alone excepted. In granting their money to the Crown, they think their assent is constitutionally necessary; they say that voluntary grants by themselves, of what is their own, are the only means they have of manifesting their loyalty and duty, and recommending themselves to the favour of their Sovereign. That they have always made such grants cheerfully, when required, in proportion to their abilities; and they think it hard that a Parliament, in which they have no representative, should make a merit to itself by granting *their* money to the Crown, without asking their consent, and deprive them of the privilege of granting it themselves, which they have always enjoyed, never abused, and are always ready and willing to exercise in behalf of the Crown when occasion shall require, and the usual requisitions are made to their Assemblies. This is the *sole point* that has been in dispute. It is now indeed determined here by an act of Parliament, and therefore I say no more of it; and should not have said so much, but to obviate mistakes of what the point really was. The colonies submit to pay all external taxes laid upon them by way of duty upon merchandises imported into their country, and never disputed the authority of Parliament to lay such duties. The distinction indeed between internal and external taxes is here looked upon as groundless and frivolous, and some are apt to wonder how a

sensible people should ever advance it. But an American sounds it thus: An internal tax, to be raised in the colonies by the authority of Parliament, forces the money out of my purse without the consent of my Representative in Assembly. An external tax or duty is added to the first cost and other charges of the commodity on which it is laid, and makes a part of its price. If I do not like it at that price, I refuse it. If I do like it, I pay the price, and do not need to give my consent by my Representative for the payment of this tax, because I can consent to it myself in person. However, whether there be validity in this distinction or not, seems to be immaterial; since if they are willing to pay *external* though not *internal* taxes (and we say they are the same) it is then the same thing to us, provided we get the same money from them, as much as they ought or are able to pay, and we may let them please themselves with their futile distinction as long as they think proper.

There is, however, another distinction of theirs, which will here appear less exceptionable. The colonies were originally chartered companies, for the purposes of trade and settlement. They joined a more than equal number of troops with ours in the operations of the American war. Advantages were obtained by that war, to wit, greater security of trade and settlement free from the interruptions of the French, and a great extent of territory and dominion. In dividing these advantages, they suppose that the security of trade and settlement only belongs to them, and that the territory and dominion acquired appertain to the Crown. They never pretended to lay claim to the least part of either of these latter advantages. Their adversaries, who think *another trading company* (in exactly similar circumstances) have a right to both, must at least allow, on the same principle, that the colonies in this particular are modest, however silly it may have been in them to wave their pretensions in favour of Government. And probably, whenever these Gentlemen come again into power, a regard to justice, and a noble disdain to take advantage of the simplicity and ignorance of the colonists, will induce them to give the colonies all the same advantages now claimed for that other company.

I hope, Mr. Printer, that your readers will, on considering the premises, be a little less hasty in censuring their brethren in America, upon the groundless formalities, and mistaken facts, so frequently delivered as truths in our publick papers; and that they will consider the importance of a firm union between the two countries, in affection as well as government, and not suffer themselves to be exasperated by false insinuations against the *absent* and the *distant*. I am, yours, &c.

BENEVOLUS.

GENOA, March 14.

THE Republick has received advice that the convoy which was lately sent to Capraja, under the command of the Sieur Pinelly, arrived the 7th instant before that island, but could not succeed in throwing succours into the fortress, on account of the precautions which the Corsicans had taken to hinder the Genoese from landing. We have since learned that that Commandant has been forced, by bad weather, to return into the gulf of Spezia, from whence he will sail again for Capraja when the wind serves, both to endeavour to get succours into the fortress, and to intercept those which the Malesperans send from Corsica. Letters from Bonifacio say that those islanders are advanced within a mile of the fortress, and by their dispositions it is apprehended that they intend to block up the place.

LEGHORN, March 6. The 10th of last month arrived in this port a felucca, carrying the Neapolitan flag, and commanded by Capt. Aniello Manza d'Istria, which lately sailed from hence with merchandise for Sardinia. This ship having been forced by bad weather to put into the island of Capraja, and having thrown out her anchor there, she immediately received from the fortress several volleys of cannon, which shattered her sails, and damaged the ship. The Captain immediately hoisted the Neapolitan flag, but they did not cease firing at him; so that he was forced to cut his cables, and put to sea. Two of his sailors are received into the hospital of St. Anthony, being mortally wounded. He did know of the Corsicans having lately debarked a body of troops in that island, and besieged the fortress.

Last Friday a large Catalan bark anchored in this road, the Captain of which reports that being arrived at Genoa with a cargo of wine, he was made to unload it immediately, and, by order of the Government, 500 soldiers, with necessary provisions, were put on board his vessel,

with which he sailed to Capraja; that being arrived at that part of the island where he was to land the people, he was hindered from so doing by a vigorous opposition of the Corsican troops, and that at last he was obliged to sail to this road, where he still remains, together with two Genoese armed feluccas.

March 11. According to the last advices from Corsica, Paoli has a body of troops in readiness to embark for Capraja, in case Pinelly, the Genoese commander, shall be able to effect a landing of the re-enforcement sent out by the Republic.

HAMBURG, March 31. The last letters from Thorn, Elbing, and other places in Royal Prussia, bring the important news that the Dissidents of that province, as well as those of Little and Great Poland, had, after several deliberations, agreed to enter into a confederacy at Thorn, and had unanimously elected Lieutenant General de Goltz their Marshal. In consequence of this union, the Dissidents all signed a manifesto, which they caused to be printed, setting forth their motives for taking such a step.

The magistrates of Thorn, Elbing, and Dantzick, have entered into this confederacy.

LONDON, April 6.

Some letters from Paris say that a new treaty is on foot between the Genoese and Court of Versailles, by which the auxiliary troops of France are no longer to remain as neutrals in the island of Corsica.

Accounts from Copenhagen, dated March 24th, inform that his Danish Majesty's physicians are unanimously of opinion that his Majesty will soon be recovered of his indisposition, a kind of purple fever.

Several commissaries have arrived at Hamburg and Holstein, to purchase a great number of horses to recruit the cavalry of the Imperial army, and commissions are likewise received here to ship over English horses for the Elbe.

April 8. By letters from Cornwall we learn that there is horrible distress in that county, corn not only very dear, but hardly to be got for money; thousands of tinners quite unemployed, and most of the great mines left off working. Some corn has been taken by force, paying their own price for it, in Truro market.

April 9. No measure has as yet been taken likely to alleviate the present distress of the lower ranks, in point of provisions. One part of a great design, formed by a certain patriot Nobleman at the beginning of this winter, was that of procuring Enfield Chase and Bagshot Heath to be laid out in small farms; but some impediments have lately arisen, respecting private property, which it seems are not likely to be got over during the present session of Parliament. What is become of the other parts of this so necessary a plan, time will soon show.

April 10. We are assured that large commissions have been sent, to the amount of 9000*l.* by some private families in this city, within this week, to Dublin, Cork, and Kinsale, for great quantities of the best Irish pork and butter.

April 11. The *Ponsonby, Harvey, from Maryland*, and the *Dublin Packet, Crawley, from Bolton*, with corn, are arrived at Cork.

It is said that some very considerable alterations in the Ministry are in agitation, and that Lord Halifax's return to a share in the Government is as good as concluded upon.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes was lately a whole week incog. at Dover, but that expresses which were sent to him from town carrying no satisfactory intelligence, he has again returned to France.

They write from Jersey that the French have, this season, fitted out as many vessels for the Newfoundland cod fishery as will employ between 15 and 16,000 seamen.

An almost total change in the Ministry, it is said, will certainly take place in a few days; and it is asserted, with the greatest confidence, that the Hon. George Grenville will have a very considerable post in the new Administration.

April 14. The King of Prussia has just issued a fresh declaration in favour of the Dissidents of Poland, signifying his approbation of the confederacy formed by them, and of the powerful protection granted them for that purpose by the Empress of Russia, with whom he has hitherto acted, and shall continue to act, in concert, in every thing relating to the affairs of Poland; but, "in order to prevent the fatal consequences which must result from a long continuance of the troubles in Poland, and a denial of satisfaction to the Dissidents, his Prussian Majesty advises the illustrious Polish nation to assemble in a Diet extraordinary, to accomplish a general pacification between all its members; and he flatters himself that this counsel will be regarded as a fresh proof of his invariable friendship for the Republic of Poland, and of the sincere interest which he takes in its welfare."

According to private advices from Lisbon, it is apprehended that the French and Spanish Ambassadors were secretly labouring hard to prevail upon his Most Faithful Majesty (already but too much influenced by the pernicious counsel of his Prime Minister) to throw off all dependence on the friendship of Great Britain.

The Council General of the Malcontents of Corsica have lately delivered to the French Minister a plan of accommodation between the Malcontents and the Republic of Genoa.

We are told that at the ensuing Easter term, which begins the 6th of next month, an order will be made for allowing debtors in the several gaols of England a double quantity of bread, &c. to what their present allowance is.

Capt. Westcott, in the *William of Bristol*, who has been missing ever since last May, was, in his return from Guinea, in the *Middle Passage*, murdered, with his mate, by some

of the sailors, who carried the ship to the Brazils, and sold her and her cargo. The cabin boy, lately arrived at Jamaica, has sworn to the fact.

April 15. His Majesty goes to the House of Peers this day, in order to give the Royal assent to such bills as are ready, after which both Houses will adjourn for the holidays.

In the manifesto just published by the Dissidents of Poland are the following passages: "The consideration of our miseries ought to have engaged the nation, if not to a compassion towards us, at least to a desire of averting the anger of Heaven, which will doubtless fall upon a state where injustice and oppression take up their abode; but since this reflection has not taken place in the hearts of our fellow citizens, and that, on the contrary, we find them oppressing us with every kind of violence, it is impossible for us to bear it any longer. Our Nuncio was shamefully expelled the Diet, only because he was a Dissident. The *Sieur Sichler* was tried and executed in 14 hours time, for speaking in favour of the Protestant religion. Several other innocent persons lost their lives at Thorn, and their effects were confiscated, and their families ruined; among whom were those of Goltz, Mokowski, Driemski, &c."

On Monday next Commodore Palliser will set out for Portsmouth, to take upon him the command of the fleet destined for Newfoundland, to protect the fishery there.

In a few days Alexander Hood, Esq. will sail for Halifax, to take upon him the command of his Majesty's fleet there, in the room of Admiral Durell, deceased.

Admiral Palliser is said to have received strict orders, which are to be communicated to all the Captains and officers under his command, to suffer neither French men of war, nor merchantmen, to proceed to the westward of Anticosti Isle, in the gulf of St. Laurence, or within 15 leagues of the Isle of Cape Breton, otherwise they are to be seized, and condemned as legal prizes.

April 16. Since last Thursday several ships have arrived in the river with wheat from abroad, their cargoes consisting of 11,343 quarters. Since the 23d of March, 44,419 quarters of foreign wheat have been brought into the river, a great deal of which has been bought up for the country markets.

April 17. We hear several petitions have lately been presented to the Boards of Treasury and Plantations for opening a trade to the island of Corsica.

Yesterday there was a full Board of Trade held at the Plantation office, where many of the American merchants attended with their petitions.

We are assured, from good authority, that on Monday last the petitions and complaints against his Excellency Major General Murray, Governor of the province of Quebec, were dismissed by an Honourable Board, as groundless, scandalous, and derogatory to the honour of that Gentleman.

Yesterday the Hon. House of Commons adjourned to Tuesday the 28th instant.

We are informed that the national debt, as it stood on the commencement of the present year, amounts to 135,822,412*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* and the annual interest, or other charges attending the same, is 4,707,223*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

The House of Commons did not break up until near 2 o'clock yesterday morning.

EDINBURGH, March 10. On Saturday last Richard Stockton, Esq. an eminent American lawyer, who has been in this city for about a fortnight past, set out on his return to London. The day before he left us the Lord Provost sent him, with several of his friends, an invitation to a public dinner; after which the Dean of Guild, by his Lordship's command, presented him with the freedom of the city. On which occasion Mr. Stockton made the following address: "My Lord Provost, the unexpected honour which your Lordship, as the head of the Magistracy and Town Council, and this ancient and respectable city, has been pleased to bestow upon me, demands my most grateful acknowledgments; and although I cannot flatter myself with having merited this distinction, yet I shall always retain the highest sense of your Lordship's favours, and beg leave to assure your Lordship of the great esteem I have for the Lord Provost, Magistracy, and Town Council of Edinburgh, and of my constant wishes for the prosperity of this metropolis of N. Britain."

BOSTON, May 28.

Yesterday a number of boys from the North End going in a boat on a frolic to one of the islands in this harbour, they carried a drum and several guns to divert themselves; before they reached the place where they designed, one of the guns that was loaded went off accidentally, and shot Michael Bennet, son to Capt. William Bennet, about 13 years of age, and wounded him in such a manner that he died in less than an hour after. It is said the boy went against the orders of his parents, which affected him greatly; he expired saying, "This is what I got by being disobedient to my parents, and coming away against their consent." People should be cautious of letting boats to careless inexperienced boys.

We hear from Bridgewater that Wednesday se'night three children, sons to the Reverend Mr. Porter, of that place, having got in a chaise which was standing at the door, the horse suddenly took fright, and in running over some rocks threw them all out, by which unhappy accident one of them, a very promising youth, of about 8 years of age, had one of his legs broke in such a terrible manner that it was obliged to be cut off the same night, and, notwithstanding all other possible assistance, he was soon after seized with a violent fever, and died the Monday following, to the great grief of his parents. The other children, it is said, were also much bruised.

June 1. By letters from London, brought by Captain Hunter, we learn that nothing material has happened in relation to this province, only that there is a strange temper prevailing both in the House and out of it, that makes it very difficult for the Ministry to carry things quietly in favour of America. That there are some people on this side the water that represent the provinces in a very bad light, and insinuate as if they were fomenting a new congress, in order, in an indecent manner, to make representations home, on which one of the Agents for the colonies was sent for by Lord Shelburne, to know if he had any fresh advices, or had heard of any application; upon which he assured his Lordship to the contrary, and gave it as his opinion that it was raised by the enemies of America. That the letter writer advises to be particularly cautious in our conduct, that we may give no advantage to those who watch for our halting. That there is reason to believe Commodore Palliser's instructions a bad behaviour towards the colonies will be more favourable than formerly. And that great pains have been taken from hence to prevent the Royal approbation of the clause of indemnity, tacked to the late act of compensation to the sufferers, but they were like to prove ineffectual.

By a letter from a Gentleman in Edinburgh to another in this town, dated March 25th, we are informed that the Rev. Doctor Wotherspoon has embraced the invitation of the trustees of New Jersey College to the President's chair, which for some time past has been vacant by the death of the Rev. Doctor Finley; that he is a Gentleman of superior genius, learning, and piety, and in most respects eminently qualified for the important office to which he is elected; that he was then engaged in forwarding a large collection of books for the library of that college, and it was supposed would embark for America about the first of June.

NEW YORK, June 4.

Capt. Lawrence from Bristol, on the 25th of April, in lat. 39, spoke with Capt. Blanch, in a brig from Bristol for Virginia, and on the 18th of May, in lat. 38, spoke with Captain Abercrombie, in a sloop from Glasgow for Maryland.

Capt. Huntington, from Martinico, left that island the 28th of April, and advises that a day or two before he sailed they had a small shock of an earthquake there, but he did not hear of any great damage being done by it.

June 8. Saturday evening last we had a sudden, but short gust, from the north west, attended with thunder, though not hard; yet the lightning was so extremely smart and violent as to set fire to the grist mills of Abraham Schenck, Esq. at Bushwick, on Long Island, which soon consumed the whole, with a large quantity of grain and flour. A cow in Jew alley was struck dead by the flash.

The General Assembly of this colony has voted the sum of 3000*l.* to be granted to his Majesty for furnishing the troops quartered within this province with necessaries; and we hear they have appointed Robert R. Livingston, William Nicoll, and William Smith, Junior, Esquires, commissioners for settling the boundary line between this province and Massachusetts Bay.

Thursday last being the anniversary of his Majesty's birth, the same was observed in this city, when the fort saluted the day with the usual compliment, as did the men of war; and the 46th and 17th regiments, joined with the train, performed their exercise well, in various evolutions and volleys. The city was illuminated, and the following fireworks were played off:

Two signal ROCKETS.

Royal salute of 21 MARRONS.

FIRST SET,

12 sky rockets, a single vertical wheel, a Chinese fountain, a line rocket of three changes and swarm box, 2 gerbs, 2 air balloons of crackers and serpents, a Chinese piece, with a horizontal wheel, a yew tree of brilliant fire, a nest of serpents.

Two signal ROCKETS.

A salute of 19 MARRONS.

SECOND SET,

12 sky rockets, a double vertical wheel, an illuminated globe, a fire tree and swarm box, 2 air balloons, with crackers and stars, 3 fixed pieces, with double vertical wheels, a range of fountains, a yew tree of brilliant fire, 2 nests of serpents.

Two signal ROCKETS.

A salute of 17 MARRONS.

THIRD SET,

13 sky rockets, 2 single vertical wheels, a cascade of brilliant fire, a line rocket of three changes and swarm box, a range of fountains, 2 air balloons, with serpents and stars, a Chinese piece, with a horizontal wheel, an illuminated yew tree, a star, with brilliant rays and glory.

CONCLUSION,

A flight of ROCKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in LONDON, dated April 11, 1767.

"We have been very busy about the Paper Money affair. The merchants are to wait on Lord Clare, with their opinion in favour of it, in a day or two. After receiving Dr. Franklin's remarks on the report of the Board of Trade, they have drawn up a new representation on the subject, which they have signed, and Dr. Franklin's paper is to be given in by itself. Mr. Garth for South Carolina, Mr. Montague for Virginia, Dr. Franklin for Pennsylvania, Mr. Charles for New York, Mr. Sherwood for Rhode Island, and Mr. Deperdt for Massachusetts, have attended the meeting of the merchants on this occasion. The merchants of the opposition, the daily expectations of new changes in the Ministry,

and the present resentment against America, keep minds so agitated that there can be but very little progress made in American affairs."

Extract of another letter from London, of the same date.

"I attended a late debate in the House of Lords, and it gave me great uneasiness to find so much resentment against the colonies in the disputants. The word *rebellion* was frequently used. Lords T——t, T——e, S——h, and others, were against you; and Lord Sh——e, the Duke of G——n, and Lord C——n, your friends. They said what they dared to palliate the warmth shown by their opponents against America. Indeed your friends can do nothing else but palliate a little, and delay coming to resolutions against America, as they would, at this time, be very violent ones.

"It is said that it is agreed on all sides that some measures shall be taken (what they will be time must discover) effectually to enforce the authority of Parliament, and to carry it into actual execution. The Act of Indemnity passed by the Boston Assembly will undoubtedly be repealed, and there is a great probability that a severe censure on the Assembly will attend it. This Act is looked on as high infringement of the King's prerogative. It was mentioned by several in the debate that acts of pardon and indemnity never originate in either of the Houses, but always are sent down from the King complete and signed, and accepted and agreed to below.

"It is also reported, and I fear the report is true, that a project is on foot to render all the Governors and Magistrates in America independent of the annual support they receive of their several Assemblies.

"There are great heats on American affairs, and those of the India Company. How they will particularly terminate, the wisest among us, as yet, are not able to discover."

A letter from London, dated April 10, has the following paragraph:

"The conduct of the New York and Boston Assemblies, with the petition of the New York Merchants, has occasioned great clamour against America, and put into the hands of the Grenvillian party those weapons they were most desirous of, and with which they hope to run down the friends of America; who, indeed, cannot help complaining a little against a behaviour which has weakened their hands, and given such advantages to their enemies."

June 11. By Captain May, from Port Louis, we learn that about the beginning of March last one of his Majesty's frigates touching at the isle of Ash, to get wood, a French guarda costa snow of 16 guns, on seeing her, sent her boat on board to know her business; that the Captain of the frigate detained the boat all night, and dismissed her the next morning; after which the snow came up and poured in her broadside, which was smartly returned by the frigate, until the Frenchman thought proper to tow his vessel off (here being no wind) having her masts shot through, all her upper works carried away even with the deck fore and aft, had a number of men killed, and was towed into Port Louis a mere wreck; that after being refitted she went out again, and returned with two sloops belonging to Jamaica, which she met with carrying on an illicit trade. And that about the first of May the Captain of a French Guineaman lying there, getting intelligence of a New England schooner being in a little bay to leeward, manned his boats, went down and took her, and brought her into Port Louis, where the Captain and crew were immediately confined in gaol, and the vessel and cargo condemned.

Advertisements.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 25, 1767.

THE Coffee-House in this city being now opened by the subscriber as a **TAVERN**, he hereby acquaints all Gentlemen travellers, and others, who may please to favour him with their company, that they will meet with the best entertainment and other accommodations, such as he hopes will merit a continuance of their custom.

RICHARD CHARLTON.

ALL persons that have any demands against the estate of **JOSEPH PULLETT**, deceased, either by bonds or accounts, are desired to deliver the same to the subscriber before the third Monday in July next, at which time the said estate will be distributed by the Court of York county among the creditors of the said Pullett.

FREDERICK BRYAN.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 23, 1767.

WHEREAS the COURT-HOUSE of this county was on Tuesday the 9th inst. destroyed by fire, and as there is great reason to believe that the same was perpetrated by some wicked and malicious incendiary, a reward of **FIFTY POUNDS** is offered to any person who shall discover such wicked offenders, so that he or they may be legally convicted thereof. The Justices of the said county will meet at Flower's bridge (the place where the former court-house stood) on Friday the 10th of July next, in order to receive and examine plans and proposals for erecting and building a new court-house for the said county.

By order of the Court.

RICHARD KELLO, Clerk.

On Monday the 9th of NOVEMBER next will be exposed to publick sale, at the Rocky Ridge, in Chesterfield county,

ONE hundred valuable SLAVES. belonging to the estate of Col. CHARLES CARTER, deceased. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to the executors.

LONDON CARTER.
CHARLES CARTER.

WHEREAS the Subscriber intends soon to set about a survey of this colony, wherein he proposes to have the publick roads measured, and the miles marked; and, as sundry surveyors are to be employed for that purpose, he has reason to expect the survey will be finished next spring; and, although he has endeavoured to disperse subscriptions through most of the counties, he has not got so great a number of subscribers as he expected. He has therefore thought fit to take this method to desire all Gentlemen, who intend to have **MAPS**, that they would be pleased to signify such intention either to Messrs. Purdie & Dixon, printers at Williamsburg, or to the subscriber in Hanover, as he is resolved to import from LONDON (where the maps are to be printed) very few more than shall be subscribed for, before the completing such survey. And as the subscribers for maps of counties are a very inconsiderable number, the subscriber must beg to be excused for not having any such printed, as the charge for engraving 56 small maps will, if they are to be paid for in proportion to their dimensions, amount to above four times the charge of the large maps, and perhaps not above 200 will be subscribed for.

JOHN HENRY.

Imported in the last ships, and to be sold at John Carter's store, in Williamsburg, the following GOODS, viz.

BROADCLOTHS, sagathies, duroys, silk and worsted breeches pieces, mens, womens, and childrens silk, cotton, thread, and worsted stockings, book muslins, cambricks, long lawn, India and corded dimity, brown, whitened brown, and ounce threads, flots cotton thread, satin and calimanco shoes, shoe soles, hair lining for clothes, Lilly's grammars, psalm books, Glass's cookery, testaments, spelling books, plasters, primers, and a variety of other books for children, writing paper, waters, wax, ink powder, pens, pounce, and sand boxes; a variety of tin ware, viz. Swans, hens, chickens and eggs, melons, fish, hedgehogs, steeples, moon and stars, sunflowers, sugar boxes, lanterns, nutmeg graters, pepper boxes, coffee pots, cans, saucepans, cheese-cake pans, &c. also sundry West India goods, which will be sold for ready money only, viz. Rum, molasses, brown sugar, double and single refined sugar, citron, coffee, rhenish wine, castile soap, best wine vinegar, &c.

N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing 12 months are desired immediately to discharge them, to prevent trouble.

JOHN CARTER.

To be SOLD at the store-house of William Scott and Company, in the town of Fredericksburg, on the 3d of August, being Spotsylvania court day, between the hours of two and four in the afternoon,

ONE half acre LOT in the said town, near the quarry landing, extending to the river, where may be made a good wharf, and convenient landing. There is on said lot a very good dry cellar, lately built with free stone, 70 feet long and 24 feet wide, on which may be erected any building the purchaser may choose.

Also will be sold, at the same time and place, a Negro man, two wenches, a young child, and two girls, one 14 and the other 6 years old, and some household furniture, the whole being the property of the said William Scott and Co. Six months credit will be allowed, on giving bond and security to

JOHN MITCHELL,

One of the surviving partners.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Friday the 21st of August,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in James City county, known by the name of *Hooker's Neck*, containing 413 acres, with a good dwelling-house, kitchen, and all other necessary out-houses, thereon; the said plantation is in good order for cropping, has cleared ground enough to work six hands, and is very good for stock of all kinds. Also another tract of land, lying in the said county, near *Rhodes's* ordinary, containing 133 acres, is very good corn land, has on it a good dwelling-house, and all convenient out-houses. Also another tract of land, in the said county, containing 90 acres, lying near *Chiswell's* ordinary, with a dwelling-house, and other out-houses. The time of payment to be agreed on at the day of sale, and the land to be entered on at Christmas.

JOHN EDLOE.

TAKEN up, in Cumberland, a red steer, about 6 years old, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and a slit in the left; poited, and appraised to 47 s. 6 d.

MOSES HARRIS.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, In the John & Presley, Captain Dobbie, and the America, Captain Wray,

A CHOICE assortment of European and India GOODS, suitable for the season; to be sold on very reasonable terms, at their store in NORFOLK, by **BALFOUR & BARRAUD.**

To be SOLD at James City court-house, on MONDAY the 13th of next month, being court day,

JUNE 18, 1767.

THREE very valuable Virginia born **SLAVES**, belonging to the estate of Doctor Peter Hay, deceased; one of them an exceeding fine cook wench, capable of doing any kind of house business, a very likely young fellow, who is a coachman, and remarkably sober and well behaved, and a boy about three years of age, son to the cook. Credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to

Tal PHILIP W. CLAIBORNE, Executor.

WOOD CUTTERS

will meet with good employment by applying to Capt. GUNN at Stagland Forge, Rocky Ridge, or to me at WESTOVER. W. BYRD.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *Simon Whitaker*, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; or they may expect to be sued, without further notice.

HUMPHREY HARWOOD, Executor.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 18, 1767.

BY great feverity, and many misfortunes, the subscriber is rendered incapable of carrying on the CARPENTER business in the manner he has done for several years past: He therefore would be glad to engage with any Gentleman by the year, either in Virginia, Carolina, Florida, or the West Indies. He has tools for eight or ten hands.

JAMES ATREKTON.

To be SOLD,

A VERY VALUABLE TRACT

(adjoining the town of Fairfax, in Culpeper county, where the court-house stands, and surrounding the said town) containing 220 acres of rich land, as also 20 lots of ground, of half an acre each, one of which is improved, with a dwelling-house 28 by 16, with two brick chimnies, and two other small houses for lodging rooms, 20 by 12, with a brick chimney, and a ten foot shed, a kitchen 16 feet square, with a brick chimney, a dairy, smoke-house, and stable, as also a watchhouse 16 by 12, shedded and plankd. There is on the land a large quantity of meadow ground, and a fine pasture under a good fence. There cannot be a more convenient or profitable place for tradesmen or manufacturers to settle at in Virginia than this spot, which is surrounded with a very thick neighbourhood and rich lands, where tradesmen of all sorts are much wanted. This tract is to be sold with or without the improved lot herein mentioned, or with or without the tavern before advertised by me, to which it would be a great advantage in supplying wood, provisions, and provender for horses, as well for the use of the tavern as the town. The price of the premises is separately, viz.

For the land adjoining the town,	£. 400
For the improved lot,	200
For the naked lots,	10 each.
For the tavern, and two lots and improvements,	500

In the whole, £. 1300

which is at least 200 l. less than the real value. Whoever incline to purchase are desired to apply to Mr. ROBERT COLEMAN, living in Fairfax town, or to me in Fredericksburg.

2 m

ROGER DIXON.

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON,

In the Sally, Captain Gordon, and to be sold at the subscriber's shop, in Williamsburg,

A complete ASSORTMENT of

DRUGS and MEDICINES, viz.

Best Jesuit's bark, ipecacuanha, jalap, china and sarsaparilla roots, camphor, borax, calomel, opium and glabber salts, best Turkey and India rhubarb, musk, essence of bergamot and lemons, gold and silver leaf, spices and pickles of all sorts, white and brown candies, candied ginger, orange peel, and eringo root, orange chips, barley sugar, prunes, figs, fago, falop, best Durham flower of mustard, elixir bardana, essence of water dock, Jesuit's, Bateman's, and Stoughton's drops, Daffy's and Squire's elixirs, Anderson's and Lockyer's pills, pectoral balsam of honey, best lancets, &c.

N. B. The subscriber proposes to sell remarkably cheap, for ready cash.

WILLIAM PASTEUR.

Lately imported by the subscriber, in King William county,

AGENTEEL assortment of printed

CALICOES, COTTONS, and HOLLANDS, to the amount of eleven hundred pounds sterling, which are to be disposed of, wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM DANDRIDGE.

For SALE,

A TRACT of 3000 acres of LAND,

in the county of ALBEMARLE, on the three forks of *Pretty's* creek, on which is a great deal of very valuable low ground, and as much cleared (with houses and proper improvements) as is sufficient for fifteen working hands. The plantations thereon produce very good crops of tobacco and corn, and fine flocks of cattle and hogs; the price is 900 l. Also a tract of 1500 acres of good land, on the *Hedgeman* river, in Culpeper county, running three miles on the river, and affords a good deal of low ground, both high and low ground very good; the price is 500 l. Also a valuable tract of 400 acres, in Culpeper county, very rich and level, where Col. *Gabriel Jones* lately lived, having several valuable houses and improvements thereon, now in the tenure of Mr. *Laurence Slaughter*, and about 30 miles distant from Fredericksburg; the price is 300 l. Also my tavern at Culpeper court house, in Fairfax town, being a large new commodious house, with convenient out-houses, stable, garden, and all proper improvements, and has vast custom, vending 300 pounds worth of liquors original cost in a year, the rent of which is worth 60 l. a year; the price is 500 l. Any person inclinable to purchase either of the above tracts of land, or tavern, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me, at Fredericksburg.

2 m

ROGER DIXON.

N. B. The lots and houses in the tenure of Mr. *James Hume*, in the most pleasant situation on the main street in Fredericksburg (before advertised by me) are still to be sold, on let for a term of years, on very reasonable conditions, in order to satisfy some debts I am liable for as security for the said *James Hume*.

R. D.

To be SOLD on the premises, adjoining the town of Petersburg, on Wednesday the 22d of July next,

THE remaining LOTS of ROBERT RAVENSCROFT's land. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on giving bond and security to PATRICK RAMSAY, Trustee. DUNCAN ROSE, Trustee.

N. B. Those who do not pay off their bonds for LOTS already disposed of against the above day may depend on being sued, without further notice.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Sally, Captain Gordon, and to be sold reasonably by the subscriber at his shop at the Unicorn's Horn, near the Raleigh tavern, in Williamsburg,

A large ASSORTMENT of **DRUGS and MEDICINES**, viz. Bark, camphor, flies, ipecacuanha, rhubarb, salaparella, &c. also salad oil, capers, olives, saltpetre, white and brown sugar candy, barley sugar, caraway comfits, prunes, cloves, cinnamon, mace, nutmegs, pepper, fago, Spanish licorice, birdlime, lancets, gold and silver leaf, Dutch metal, Ladies sticking plaster, Greenhow's tincture for the teeth, tooth brushes, galls, oilcloth, Anderson's and Lockyer's pills, Squire's grand elixir, Bateman's drops, Stoughton's bitters, British oil, Mrs. Rednap's red fit drops, Freeman's and Godfrey's cordials, Daffy's and Boslock's purging elixirs, Doctor Hill's tincture of valerian, do. pectoral balsam of honey, do. elixir bardana, do. essence of water dock, Ward's white drops, do. red pills, do. essence for the headach, prepared by the same hands as in his lifetime, eau de luce, tincture of golden rod for the stone and gravel, Fraunce's female strengthening elixir, Doctor James's fever powders, &her, oil of turpentine, brimstone, tow, alum, tyrimers, breast pipes, nipple glasses, wafer paper, rotten stone, clyster pipes, &c. JAMES CARTER.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the 11th of August, at Prince George court-house, being court day,

A PLANTATION in said county, containing from 150 to 200 acres, in good order for cropping, at present possessed by David Hunter, Sen. and formerly in the possession of John Chamley, Jun. There is a good dwelling-house on the land, with necessary out-houses, and an exceeding good apple orchard. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond and good security to WILLIAM BEATTIE.

To be SOLD,

FOUR hundred ACRES of LAND, lying in Cumberland county, whereon are good apple and peach orchards. The plantation is in good order, and has all convenient houses and out-houses. Any person inclinable to purchase may apply to ALEXANDER BANKS.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 18, 1767.

STRAYED away, on the fourteenth of last month, a low well made bay horse, paces well, has a hanging mane on the rising side, switch tail, a slit in the right ear, branded on the near buttock H, also on the off buttock, but the brand not remembered. Whoever delivers him to me, in Williamsburg, shall receive a reward of ten shillings. JOHN CONNELLY.

TAKEN up, in Charlotte, a bay horse, about 4 feet and a half high, with a hanging mane and bushy tail, part of his near hind foot white, has several saddle spots, a white streak behind each ear, and branded on the right shoulder L. Also a bay mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, with a hanging mane and bob tail, a white spot just behind her near shoulder and on the off side of her back, and a white streak behind her right ear and on her nose, which appears to have been done by a halter, and branded on the near buttock +. FRANCIS BARNES.

TAKEN up, in Charles City, a dark bay (or rather black) mare, about 4 feet 4 inches high, with a star in her forehead, a slip on her nose, &c. off hind foot white, has some saddle spots, and branded on the near buttock + in a piece; poited, and appraised to 4 l. 10 s. ROBERT COLEY.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Rachel & Mary, Capt. Anderson, and to be SOLD, on very reasonable terms, at the subscriber's shop, opposite Mr. Southall's,

A large ASSORTMENT of **DRUGS and MEDICINES**, viz. Bark, ipecacuanha, jallap, rhubarb, &c. also mace, cloves, cinnamon, nutmegs, alspice, black and long pepper, raisins, currants, almonds, prunes, figs, anchovies, capers, olives, best Durham mustard, Hill's essence of water dock, elixir bardana, balsam of honey, barley sugar, white and brown candies, fago, salop, salad oil, Turlington's balsam, Bateman's drops, Anderson's pills, red and white lead, painting oil, vermilion, verdigrite, &c. WILLIAM BIEBS.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the 4th of JULY next, on the premises, for ready money,

THE Land whereon Mr. ROBERT HARRISON now lives, in Charles City county, being about 200 acres, and taken in execution for JOHN PRICE of London, by GEORGE MINGE, Sheriff.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Rachel & Mary, Capt. Anderson, A fresh ASSORTMENT of **DRUGS and MEDICINES**, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his shop in YORK town, by-wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms. BENJAMIN CATTON. N. B. The subscriber intends in a few days to remove into his new shop, the back of Mr. Stevenson's store. B. C.

June 10, 1767.

THE subscriber intends for GREAT BRITAIN soon. JAMES FRENCH.

June 10, 1767.

THE subscriber intends for GREAT BRITAIN soon. EDWARD BRISBANE.

For CHARTER, to any port of Great Britain, or the West Indies,

THE BRIGANTINE ORANGE, of Norfolk, burthen about 350 blids. For terms apply to William Orange, Matthew Rothery, or Captain Elliott on board; or, during the Court in Williamsburg, to THOMAS THOMPSON.

If a certain THOMAS OSBORNE, who arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, in a vessel from England, about three or four months ago, will either call upon, or write to, the publisher of this paper, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage; or if any person will give information as above of his being dead, or living, it will be acknowledged by his friends as a singular favour.

N. B. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, broad set, of a fair complexion, lame of his right arm, the letters TO marked on his left wrist with gunpowder, born at Sheffield in Yorkshire, speaks broad English, is about 38 years old, and has served on board his Majesty's ships of war. He set out from Charleston, for this province, about ten weeks ago.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing 100 acres, in the county of Culpeper, lying on the Hedgesman river and the branches thereof, about 55 miles from Frederickburg and Falmouth, and about the same distance from Dumfries and Colchester. There are two plantations, and land cleared for about three hands, with a new tobacco house, an overice's house, and quarter. The soil is rich, part of it very level, and finely watered by a number of springs and rivulets. There are also many places fit for meadows, if properly cleared and improved; the main road leading from Chester's Gap to Frederickburg and Falmouth passes through the land, and is about three miles from the said gap. Those who incline to view the land may apply to Philip Jacob Irion, at Jacob's Valley, near the premises; and may know the terms by applying to Col. William Green, in Culpeper county, or Mr. John Mitchell, at Frederickburg. All persons who have demands against Philip Jacob Irion and Co. are desired to bring them to Mr. John Mitchell, properly authenticated, who will pay the same. I will not pay any debts of the said Irion's contracting after this date. June 1, 1767. ROBERT CHRISTIE, Jun.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the plantation of Col. Warner Lewis, whereon Robert Alcock lives, about the 25th of March last, a dark bay mare, with a star in her forehead, about 4 feet 5 inches high, and branded on the near buttock GB in a piece. Whoever brings her to the subscriber, at the said plantation, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward. WILLIAM BRAY.

TAKEN up, in Gooseland, two red heifers, one three years old, the other two, marked with a swallow fork and underkeel in the right ear, and a swallow fork in the left; poited, and appraised to 3 s. 6 d. HENRY WHITLOW.

TAKEN up, in Buckingham, a dark bay mare, about 3 or 4 years old, about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a small star in her forehead, one glais eye, some white on all her feet, trots, but neither docket nor branded; poited, and appraised to 4 l. 10 s. CHARLES PATTESON.

TAKEN up, in Buckingham, a roan mare, about 4 years old, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and branded on the near shoulder I; AN, the AN in a piece; poited, and appraised to 7 l. BENJAMIN MATTHEWS.

To be SOLD at King and Queen court-house, on the second MONDAY in next month,

JUNE 4, 1767.

ABOUT thirty valuable SLAVES, on three months credit, belonging to the estate of Mr. George Braxton, deceased, taken by virtue of an execution at the suit of Mr. Anthony Bacon and Co. merchants in London. JAMES SEMPLE, Deputy Sheriff.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away, on Thursday last, from the subscriber, living on Little Pipe creek, in Frederick county, Maryland, the three following convicts, viz. MICHAEL MURRAY, an Irishman, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, has black hair, thin beard, down look, fair complexion, and gray eyes; had on and took with him when he went away an old felt hat, old cotton jacket, a shirt made of this country linen, tow trousers, a pair of old yarn leggins, and an old pair of shoes with the heels nailed.

THOMAS WALTON, a Yorkfireman, speaks bad English, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a well set fellow, has a down look, gray eyes, black hair, and brown complexion; had on and took with him when he went away an old felt hat, a half worn kersey coat of a lead colour, an old blue jacket, one do. with the fore part plush, a pair of leather breeches about half worn, one shirt made out of this country linen, new tow trousers, a pair of old blue worsted stockings, and a pair of shoes with the heels nailed.

JOHN WILCOCKS, an Englishman, 6 feet high, 21 years of age, a slim straight well made fellow, has black hair, thin beard, fair complexion, a sickly look, and is attended with a cough; had on and took with him when he went away an old light coloured kersey coat, an old blue jacket, a half worn shirt made out of this country linen, new tow trousers, white yarn stockings almost new, and old shoes with the heels nailed.

It is supposed that two of them will cut off their hair, as they took with them two linen caps, and an old silk handkerchief, one do. new; the middle is of a black colour, and the edges red.

Whoever takes up and secures the said servants in any gaol, if out of the county, shall receive the above reward, if taken 20 miles from home &c. if taken any distance under 20 miles from home shall receive 3 l. reward, or in proportion for either, paid by EDWARD STEVENSON.

All masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying off any of the said servants, at their peril. May 18, 1767.

TAKEN up, in Amelia, a bay mare, with a hanging mane and twitch tail, had a small bell on, and branded on the near buttock Q; poited, and appraised to 3 l. AMBROSE LIPSCOMB.

To be SOLD,

A FORGE, and geared GRIST MILL, both well fixed, and situated on a plentiful and constant stream, near Todd's warehouse, in King and Queen county, with several SLAVES used to work there, as finers, hammermen, and colliers, and well acquainted with the business; also two valuable blacksmiths, and about 2000 acres of land, a joining or near the forge. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to me, in King William county. BERNARD MOORE.

To be SOLD,

FOURTEEN hundred acres of very good TOBACCO LAND, lying on Turkey creek, in Hanover county, and not above ten acres cleared in the whole tract. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to NATHANIEL W. DANDRIDGE.

To be SOLD, on twelve months credit,

ABOUT 20,000 acres of LAND in Amherst county, to which an indisputable title will be made, and laid off in lots as may best suit the purchasers. Apply to Col. William Cabell (who is Attorney for the executors of Philip Grymes, Esq; deceased, and lives in Amherst county) or to LUNSFORD LOMAX, Jun.

Scheme of a Lottery

FOR disposing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of Hanover, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the water, which have been sold, not being less than 20 l. which is far below a medium between that sum and what was given for several near the water, the unsold lots are rated at 30 l. each, accounting 1, 2, 8, 9, 10, on which Page's warehouses stand, one lot; and 24, 35, 36, 47, 48, 49, on which Crutchfield's warehouses stand, one other lot only, so that there will be but 137 lots in the whole to be drawn for; and it is proposed that there shall be no more than that number of chances, and consequently no blanks. The consideration money will not be required of Gentlemen willing to become adventurers, and subscribing to the scheme, until April next; when it is to be paid to the proprietor at Williamsburg, either in cash, or 3000 wt. of tobacco. The drawing will be soon after the subscription shall be completed, of which notice shall be given in the Virginia Gazette. Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompson, and Jernan Baker, Esquires, will be managers of the lottery, or any three of them. MANN PAGE.

